

Later and important from Mexico.

The Mexican schooner Yucatan, Frates marit, arrived at this port from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 20th of August. By her we have received a file of *El Grito*, a Tampico paper, down to the 27th August, and a copy of *El Siglo Diez y Nueve*, of the 19th ult., from the capital—a week later than was received by the *Joanna* on the 21st ult. But to the news.

Mexico has not declared war, nor does she appear in any manner competent to do so. The country is rent by dissensions. Open revolts have at last broken out in the army; and on all hands the ambitious military chieftains are quarrelling among themselves.

The President has at last succeeded in the formation of a cabinet, which is composed as follows: State Department—Sr. D. Manuel de la Peña y Pena; Justice, Ecclesiastical Affairs, &c.—Sr. D. Jose Bernardo Conto; Treasury Department—D. Pedro F. del Castillo; War and Marine—D. Pedro Maria Anaya. We cannot make room for their letters of acceptance of office, all dated August 11th. They are all wonderfully silent about the foreign relations of the country, and with the United States.

The *Siglo* of the 10th states that a rumor had prevailed three days in the capital of a military revolt in one section of the army under Gen. Filisola, on its march to Texas. Without vouching for their accuracy, the *Siglo* gives some of the details of the movement. It appears that the chiefs and officers of the vanguard of this army, while three leagues distant from San Luis Potosi, taking advantage of the momentary absence of General Filisola and General Gaxiola, assembled (*en junta*) and agreed that they would not continue their march upon Texas unless they should receive, besides their full pay, all the equipments, provisions, and provisions of an army of campaign. This resolution they reduced to writing, and it is reported further that General Filisola and General Gaxiola arrived just at the moment, and prevailed upon the division to resume the march.

El Grito of the 27th ultimo has the same rumors, but states that it is likewise reported that the disaffected portion of the army has incorporated itself with the forces under General Fardeas; that the latter refuses to obey their commands, and that the division of the army, which is under his command, is disposed for a *pronunciamiento*, and it is even whispered that the object of it will be to proclaim a consul. *El Grito* is more than half inclined to believe all this. There are evidently some operations on foot hostile to the government, but the precise object of which is not ascertained. A number of *Siglo* which have not been seen, has been received at Tampico. It mentions the arrival in the city of Mexican commissioners from Paredes and Filisola.

The editor of the *Siglo* is excessively indignant that officers, who have lived at the expense of the nation, should, when ordered to the frontier, to defend the most sacred rights of the country, impose conditions upon them, which it is necessary to accept, and a little Mexican bluster, that they should be discharged from the service.

The editor of the *Siglo* writes in the most despairing tone of the internal condition of the republic, and of the state of political morals at the capital. Here, he says, criminals have no shame, because time has no punishment. Impunity is the rule of the day. Men enter upon revolts as speculations, in which life is risked, and much may be gained. Such is the tone of his speculations; which we would translate had we room, to show the complete moral disorganization of society in Mexico—a prey to jobbers, speculators, military aspirants, and adventurers.

Letters have been received at Tampico from San Luis Potosi, which confirm the rumors which we have at hand. There appears to be a strong demand for the re-establishment of the federal constitution of 1824; and if this be not granted by the government, it is likely to be carried by force. In the departmental assembly at Tampico, a proposition to second the initiative of Zacatecas (for the restoration of this constitution) has already been introduced. Should we have arrivals, we are not likely to find many days for news of the results of the various machinations of the revolutionists. Our limits will not allow us to enter into any speculations upon this subject suggested by the papers before us, and at which we have had only time to hastily glance.

The house of Lizardi & Co. is again bitterly censured for its mismanagement of Mexican finances; but the controversy on this subject has been carried on in London, and is not, of course, new here.

Gen. Paredes has become involved in a violent newspaper controversy with Sr. Boves, a deputy, who so discomfited the late ministry. The President has expressed to the General his enduring confidence in his fidelity and patriotism.

Gen. Arista, too, is quarrelling through the papers with Gen. Wolf, defending himself, and according to Gen. Wolf, insubordination, &c. We note the affair only to show how the military leaders of Mexico are divided among themselves.

On the 23d ult. the Mexican steamer *Guadalupe* was expected at Tampico, with from 800 to 1000 tents for the troops of the army of the north.

There were no American vessels at Tampico when the *Yucatan* sailed, nor does the captain bring any important verbal news. Rumors, however, abound for which we have not room.

DEATH OF JUDGE STORY.—We have the painful duty to announce the death of Joseph Story, LL. D., one of the Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Dane Professor of Law at Harvard University. He expired at his residence Cambridge, on Wednesday evening at a quarter before nine o'clock. His pulse ceased to beat, and his hands were cold before eight P. M. His disease was stoppage of the intestines, or strangulation, the same sickness which ended the life of Mr. Legare, in Boston, in 1834. Judge Story was 65 years of age. He graduated at Harvard University in 1798, and was appointed to the Judgeship of the United States Court by President Madison in 1811. He has filled a high office in the judicial service of his country, and a higher station in the public eye, and he has left a space which will not be easily filled.—*Phila. Gaz.*

GEN. JACKSON'S COAT.—The coat worn by General Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans has been presented to the National Academy of Sciences. Mr. Bradley, in behalf of a portion of the citizens of Tennessee, with a request that it have a place by the side of the one worn by the father of our common country.—General George Washington.

WHITING ON NEWSPAPERS.—A circular from the General Post Office states that any memorandum upon newspapers or newspaper wrappers, subjects the same to letter postage. As the charge is to be governed by the weight, correspondence in this way will be found to be rather more expensive than in the usual mode.

COL. T. H. BENTON, we regret to see it stated in a letter from Washington to the New York Herald, is lying seriously ill. Ever since the disaster on board the Princeton, he has been at times subject to symptoms of the paralytic convulsion which he then received.—*Penn.*

Mrs. Mary Eaton, of Farmington, Ct., stuck a pin into her thumb, and then put her hands in cold water, which produced inflammation, which was followed by mortification, causing her death in about 22 days from the time of the accident.

The Last Hoax is an account which appears in the Cincinnati papers of a dreadful battle between the U. S. troops, under General Taylor, and the Mexicans, in which the latter were most dreadfully hard by the Americans, who scarcely left a trace of them.

RAPID.—A citizen of Illinois recently travelled from Boston to Springfield, Illinois, by the way of Buffalo and Chicago, in six days and seven hours—a distance of about 1,800 miles.

A negro in New York the other day was imprisoned 6 months and fined \$50 for clapping a lady in his arms as she was going to church, and kissing her.

The Chancellor of New York, the other day, resolved the matrimonial ties existing between six unhappy couples. In five of the cases the dereliction was chargeable to the wife.

The U. S. Store ship Lexington sailed from New York on Tuesday last, for Annapolis, Md., with 500 men belonging to the 1st and 2d regiments of U. S. Infantry.

The Central Canal.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The subscriber cannot longer submit, without complaint, to the rascally mismanagement of those controlling the leasing of the water power on the Canal between Broad Ripple and Indianapolis. If the public submit to such mismanagement much longer, the water power will in a manner be destroyed, the public interests suffer and the State be compelled to pay the losses for their improvements. There is about \$3,500 or more of water power rented; and yet the greater portion of the time, the laboring men on the canal are refused payment, and forced to sell their receipts at a heavy discount. Under these circumstances, what inducement have they to faithfully fulfill their contracts? The Canal Agent, is not only totally incompetent to attend to his duties; but I feel it my duty to say, that he keeps no account of the lost time suffered by the lessees, even if he keeps any kind of account at all, being, as is generally understood, unable to write if not unable to read. That, however, I do not charge as any fault of his own. The canal is very much obstructed by moss or grass that grows in it. A few weeks ago, the cutting out of this grass from this town to the Ripple was let out at sixty dollars; and it is but the truth to say that the work was in no wise well performed. I feel confident that if it had been well done, all the mills and factories would have had a full supply of water. But from what I can learn, the State officers must have appointed a *second* Agent, as I have understood that Mr. Burke's son came down and certified that Mr. Earl had cut the grass well. I had always thought it the duty of the Canal Agent to attend to that part of the business. So I suppose that Mr. Earl will be allowed sixty dollars for doing no good at all. This is a specimen of the manner our water rents are expended—paid away without an equivalent. The State officers stated in the papers in May or June, that the water rents had not been paid by some \$3,000. I can say for myself, that every summer, I have had to pay my rent mostly in advance, for the purpose of keeping the water in the canal. If they have leased it to persons who neglect or refuse to pay the rents, they are only to blame; and innocent persons should not suffer. I am convinced that if a qualified agent would properly attend to the canal, there would be water enough for all the mills. The State officers and Wm. Sheets charge me with using more water than I have a right to; and I have requested them to appoint three disinterested persons to test the matter; and if they will not do that, I should be pleased if they would sue me, and try our rights by that method.

As the public are deeply interested in the matter, I hope each one will urge justice in the premises.

Sept. 23, 1845. JOHN CARLISLE.

Circuit Court—Criminal Law—Reform.

In the last annual message of Governor Whitcomb, we find the following short paragraph, which is full of wisdom. Our last circuit court has most fully impressed us with this truth. Gov. Whitcomb says: "It is submitted whether the cognizance of minor offences punishable by indictment, under existing laws, might not be advantageously transferred to justices of the peace, where the fine imposed would come within their jurisdiction, and yet be regarded as an adequate punishment. This course, if found practicable, would afford the circuit courts more time, (generally much needed,) for the consideration of more important business, relieve many persons from a heavy tax upon their time as witnesses in these courts, for which, in criminal cases, by the present law, they receive no compensation; except the defendant from a higher bill of costs, which independent of the fine, makes the punishment disproportionate to the offence, cause a more prompt and general execution of the penal laws of that grade, and tend to some extent to relieve the supreme court of its heavy and increasing labors."

In addition to the reasons assigned by Mr. Whitcomb for the withdrawal from the circuit courts of these petty offences, we would add the following: As State cases have the preference in point of time for trial, over civil, it usually happens that a multitude of these petty one dollar criminal cases crowd out, from day to day, civil cases, in which witnesses, often in large numbers, are compelled to attend from day to day, in order to be ready, whenever the cases may come up, whenever great lengths of time accrue to the witnesses and parties and heavy bills of costs accumulate.

Another reason is, the number of these trivial offences now indictable and for which courts rarely fine over a dollar, leads the Prosecuting Attorneys to low and contemptible resorts at speculation in their offices, by hunting up and prosecuting for the sake of a docket entry, trivial offences which should never see the inside of a Court House, and which the public justice is disgraced in prosecuting. We hope the next Legislature will carry out the Governor's recommendations on this subject as well as in regard to the public debt.—*Jeffersonian.*

William Leggett.

The following are said to have been the last lines ever penned by the lamented WILLIAM LEGGETT:

What is Death?

Why what is Death but Life
In other forms of being? Life without
The coarser attributes of man; the dull
And momentary decaying frame which holds
The ethereal spirit in, and binds it down
To brotherhood with brutes! There's no such thing
As Death; what's so called is but the beginning
Of new existence, a fresh segment in
The eternal round of change.

Dying words of distinguished men.

The *Pittsburg Commercial* gives the following account of the dying words of the most distinguished men that, perhaps, ever lived: "Honor of the army," Napoleon; "I must sleep, now," Byron; "It matters little how the head lies," Sir Walter Raleigh; "Kiss me Hardy," Nelson; "Obtain't give up the ship," Lawrence; "I'm dead if I don't believe in God," General Crockett; "Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave," Burns.

Schiller asked, when he spoke last, that he might be raised up so that he could see the sun, which glories as the Poet's fame, was slowly declining beyond the hills of the Rhine.

Unfortunate family.

The St. Louis New Era states that a family of General John H. B. Hays, consisting of five persons, an old lady, her two sons and two daughters-in-law, left Philadelphia on the 22d ult. for St. Louis, by the way of the Ohio. On the way, her two sons and one daughter-in-law were, one after another, drowned, leaving only the disconsolate mother and a daughter-in-law to relate their trials in the water.

Walking under the water.

On several occasions of late, our citizens have been surprised by the exploits of a man in strange armor, who has walked under the water, up and down the river, for the distance of half a mile, finding and securing anchors, and other articles that have been lost. We shall endeavor to ascertain what strange power has been given to our citizen, thus to traverse the bottom of rivers, as on dry land.—*Cin. Atlas.*

A bold figure of speech.

At the great council of the Seneca Nation, held last week near Buffalo, the subject of removing these Indians across the Mississippi being under discussion, one Indian speaker said three miles in weight! Another spoke has just been manufactured at Solihord, England, 4,347 yards or nearly two and a half miles long, and weighing two tons—it is without a splice.

Long yarns.

A rope has been completed in England for the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, three miles in length, eight inches in circumference, and three tons in weight! Another rope has just been manufactured at Solihord, England, 4,347 yards or nearly two and a half miles long, and weighing two tons—it is without a splice.

Democracy.

The first time that this spirit stirring word was used officially on this side the water, was in the declaration of the followers of the celebrated Ann Hutchinson, who, in 1636, were exiled from the colony of Massachusetts, along with Wheelwright and Aspinwall, for their religious opinions. They settled in what is now called Rhode Island, established a constitution, and declared it "a democratic or popular government." See Bancroft, c. 1, p. 383.

Perpetual Motion Almost.—The Cincinnati Herald, of the 9th, says:

There is now being exhibited, over the music store of Messrs. Peters, east Fourth street, a curious piece of machinery, which approximates the nearest to perpetual motion of any effort we have yet witnessed. The propelling power is derived from the expansion of pure sperm oil by the changes of the atmosphere from heat to cold, and cold to heat. So curiously is the machinery constructed, that the same effect is produced by any change in the atmosphere. One degree of change accumulates a power sufficient to propel the machinery for six weeks.

We find the following certificate in the same paper: The subscribers, having examined the engine exhibited by Messrs. Harrison & Bell, and believing that they understand its principles, have no objection in expressing their opinion that there is no deception connected with it, and that it will run without any external power, except that produced by the changes of temperature of the atmosphere, as long as the machinery will last.

JOHN F. FOOTE,
L. T. WELLS, machinist,
JAS. FOSTER, Jr., do.
JAS. H. PERKINS,
JAS. H. CALDWELL,
Pres't Cin. Gas Light Co.

Confession of Green, the Murderer.

The *Troy Budget* mentions some of the confessions made by the wretch Green, who was executed last week for the murder of his young and innocent wife:

"He states that his first thought of murder was during a slight ride to Hossier, and that the circumstance which gave rise to that thought, was something said to him by a girl on that occasion. He declines mentioning the name of the individual, but in the most unequivocal manner excuses her from all blame. What she said to him was said in a jocular manner, upon which he put altogether a wrong construction. From this he resolved to murder his wife, and first gave her two opium pills. This is an entirely new point in the case. It was not disclosed in the testimony. He went to Dr. Hull after pills to give to his wife—he procured pills from Dr. Hull, and he says that instead of giving these pills, he gave her two opium pills—that these pills contained no arsenic—that in consequence of their being too large a dose to accomplish the full purpose he had in view, vomiting was produced, and they were thrown on the stomach. It was after this that he administered the arsenic. Green says that he got the arsenic at a time when the store was open—that at this time there were several people in the store—and that he hid, and unperceived by any one, put his hand into the jar, and took one paper of arsenic. These are the only points not disclosed on the trial."

Excessive Cruelty.

The *Tallahassee Watchman* says that a man by the name of Adam Whiteman, living in DeKalb county, Alabama, and one by the name of Bryant Smith, of the same county, got into a difficulty, in which Smith proved the better of his antagonist. Whiteman turned round to appease his wrath by taking revenge upon his wife. He whipped her most unmercifully; he then piled some sixteen rails upon her, with a view of putting an end to her existence by burning her alive. The children being alarmed, went for some one to rescue their mother. They could find no one but the same Bryant Smith, who had fled from Whiteman in the early part of the difficulty. Smith went to the door of the house. When he arrived the fire was already applied to the rails. He rescued her from the devouring flames. He and the lady were leaving the premises after having gone some distance, Whiteman went into the house and began to beat the children severely. Smith returned to relieve the little sufferers, and as he entered the door of the house, Whiteman made at him with an axe, and severed his head from his body. Whiteman did not attempt to escape, and was arrested and committed to the county jail to await his trial at the next term of the Circuit Court.

Jackson the Murderer—Confession.

"Murder will out" is an old adage and is true to the letter. Mrs. Jackson, the wife of William Jackson, who murdered Merritt Seagrave, and was tried and acquitted, has made a full confession of her knowledge of all the circumstances connected with this foul murder. She says that the bullet moulds in which the bullets were cast were the same belonging to Jack Seagrave's gun, and that they were thrown into the well of the house that made the true evidence of the crime, and they were buried under the house. All the circumstances and the murder were known to Jackson's family and his legal counsel. Here is another melancholy instance of the escape of a cowardly assassin and murderer, through the sickly sentimentality of the age which is shocked at the thought of the punishment of a murderer by the laws of our country.—*Lancashire Telegraph.*

Mysterious groans of females in horrible distress.

As is often heard in a Catholic Penitential Refuge, in or near St. Louis, Missouri:

The above is from the Boston Olive Branch, which was sent to us with the above paragraph marked. The editor is either a dupe or a knave. If the former, he is an object of charity, and should be leniently dealt with; if the latter, no language is too strong to mark with utter reprobation the author of such an unfounded charge. In the first place, there is no such institution at or near St. Louis as the "Penitential Refuge," and in the next place, there has been no such occurrence. The whole is a sheer fabrication, devoid of truth, and as infamous as its author is unprincipled and contemptible. We speak the freer, because we are not a Catholic, but a Protestant; but we can have no patience with that base-born bigotry, which, wishing to lay the flames of religious persecution, stops at no means, however immoral or dishonorable, to effect its object.—*St. Louis Missouriian.*

Extensive Relationship.

During the course of the trial of Dr. Baughman, now going on, it became necessary for Judge Edwards to remark the degree of relationship with the parties to a suit by which persons were disqualified from serving as jurors. The exemption extended, the Judge said, to the ninth degree of consanguinity, or as far as third cousins. In speaking upon this subject, he said that when appointed to the office of Recorder of this city some years since, knowing, from the fact that his ancestors were among the first settlers of this place, that he had an extensive relationship here, though in many cases very distant, he requested his mother to give him the names of all the persons she knew in the city, who came within the degrees of third cousins, whose cases it would be improper for him to try, if they should ever come before him. Extraordinary as it may seem, she gave him the names of 2,300! Thus, in a population of 5,500, is what we should call a pretty extensive relationship.—*Hudson N. Y. Repub.*

Our devil (says an exchange paper) having fallen a victim to the "tender passion," thus patetically laments the absence of his "true love":

I think of thee, Oh, Sally, dear,
And you're missing in the type,
From my eye a tear I wipe.
Oh, Sally, dear, what shall I do?
I'm sick of this ere life;
If you're not back here very soon,
In my heart I'll swear a knife.

The following epitaph is in a churchyard in Philadelphia:

In memory of Polly Williams, who was found murdered by her seducer, aged 17, 1810—aged 18 years. Behold with pity as you pass by
How both the bones of Polly Williams lay
Who was cut off in her tender bloom
By a vile wretch her perjured groom

The wool trade, as the editor of the Lowell Courier would say, is very interesting in all its ramifications.

—Boston Post.

Lam-entable.—Pie.

Ever don't say so!—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

This is all owing to the weather.—*Chippew.*

Democracy.

The first time that this spirit stirring word was used officially on this side the water, was in the declaration of the followers of the celebrated Ann Hutchinson, who, in 1636, were exiled from the colony of Massachusetts, along with Wheelwright and Aspinwall, for their religious opinions. They settled in what is now called Rhode Island, established a constitution, and declared it "a democratic or popular government." See Bancroft, c. 1, p. 383.

State Census for 1845.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 20, 1845.

EDITORS OF SENTINEL.—The following is a complete list of the white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years, in the several counties in this State, as returned to this office under an act of the last General Assembly.

Respectfully, your obed't servant,
HORATIO J. HARRIS.

Auditor of State.

We have added, in a separate column, the vote given by each county in 1844.—Eus. SENTINEL.

Census, 1845. Vote, 1844.

Adams	568	494
Allen	2033	1710
Bartholomew	2268	2115
Blackford	530	101
Bloom	332	280
Bourne	1734	1625
Brown	686	491
Carroll	1868	1695
Cass	1603	1457
Clark	2854	2549
Clay	1178	1091
Citation	1691	1601
Crawford	972	859
Daviess	1897	1571
Dearborn	2367	3637
Deer	904	2434
Delaware	1834	1675
Delaware	990	730
Elkhart	2134	1723
Fayette	2029	1976
Fayette	2060	1937
Fountain	2131	2334
Franklin	3070	2916
Fulton	782	658
Gibson	1709	1614
Grant	1155	973
Greene	1768	1625
Hamilton	1922	1784
Hancock	1628	1536
Harrison	2336	2397
Henricks	2272	2132
Henderson	2176	2651
Huntington	735	541
Jackson	1923	1711
Jasper	439	311
Jay	862	725
Jefferson	2666	3262
Jennings	1578	1543
Johnson	2066	1824
Knox	2181	1901
Kosciusko	1445	1181
Lafayette	1248	1085
Lake	528	225
Laporte	2176	2107
Lawrence	2252	2107
Madison	1739	1687
Marion	3735	3374
Marshall	692	509
Martin	678	792
Miami	1202	1014
Monroe	2004	1851
Montgomery	3100	2979
Morgan	2222	2125
Noble	1024	828
Ohio	1828	1729
Orange	2002	1746
Owen	1808	1643
Parke	2518	2718
Perry	900	898
Pike	1035	950
Porter	752	640
Posey	2110	1827
Pulaski	241	218
Putnam	3167	2907
Randolph	2114	1833
Randolph	2114	1833
Ripley	2225	2057
Rush	3150	2984
Scott	916	923
Shelby	2563	2456
Spencer	1255	1082
Spencer	1255	1082
Sullivan	1828	1656
Sullivan	1828	1656
Switzerland	1741	1975
Tippacanoe	3138	3138
Tipton	243	219
Union	1494	1414
Vanderburgh	1661	1292
Vermilion	1802	1549
Vigo	2419	2371
Wabash	1335	1188
Warren	1348	1219
Washington	1308	1181
Wayne	4833	4075
Wells	530	494
White	543	477
Whitley	587	461

Business of the M. and L. Rail Road.

During the week ending September 10, 1845.

OUTWARD. INWARD.

275 Passengers. 295 Passengers.
35,000 lbs. Merchandise. 579 lbs. Flour.
292 lbs. Salt. 3,915 bush. Wheat.
11 " Whiskey. 600 " Corn.
11 " Molasses. 81 " Flaxseed.
6 " Tar. 60 " Bran.
7 kegs Powder. 2 car loads Hoop Poles.
13 half lbs. Beer. 45 cords Wood.
60 bush Stone Coal. 3,400 lb. Lumber.
7 Plovers. 15,000 lbs. other Freight.

MADISON, September 20, 1845.

Last week our business exceeded by more than \$200, that of any week since the road has been in operation, and this week will exceed last. This fall business opens better than we anticipated. Our best season, you will remember, is during the months of December, January, and February, when the pork is coming to market.

Yours, W. N. J.

INDIANAPOLIS WHOLESALE PRICES.

Corrected for the Indiana State Sentinel by J. & D. CARLISLE CO.

Mills and Merchants.

BECK—net	3 00	2 50	1/2	cut	21 1/2	—
BACON—per lb	10	4	1/2	lights	24	1/2
Butter—do	24	4	1/2	Shoalers	24	1/2
Butter—do	24	4	1/2	Shoalers	24	1/2
Butter—do	24	4	1/2	Shoalers	24	1/2
Butter—do	24	4	1/2	Shoalers	24	1/2
Butter—do	24	4	1/2	Shoalers	24	1/2
Butter—do	24	4	1/2	Shoalers	24	1/2
Butter—do	24	4	1/2	Shoalers	24	1/2
Butter—do	24	4	1/2	Shoalers	24	1/2

State of Indiana—Marion County.